TERMS OF THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER. If The Enquiren is published three times a week dunat the session of the State Legislature, and twice a week tering the rest of the year.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Figure Dellars per danum, and Three Dellars for six months, saisble in advance.

All dues to this office may be remitted per mail, in good and rainable Bank notes, at the risk of the Editor; the pestage of all classifiers being paid by the Braters.—(The postage of a single letter is classified any account to the writer. It is the accumulated posterior of any account to the writer. It is the accumulated posterior in an extensive business, which operates us a serious tax upon

variver will pay for nine papers, annually, shall have the

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

(the square of sixteen lines, or less, first insertion, 75 cents; for presiminance, 50 cents.

(the square of sixteen lines, or less, first insertion, 75 cents; for present the same sixteen from a distance must be accompanied with the advance or, it skillatory references, to insure execution.

To these whise advertising mayamount to \$100 per annum, a distant will be made of 30 per cent; and to \$50, of 20 per cent.

LAND FOR SALE. WING determined to remove to the West, I offer for sale the tract of land upon which I reside, lying in the county of Goochmal 3 miles below the Court house and 27 from Richmond, consents 630 acres—one fourth of which is well timbered, about 100 arress of first rate creek flat, and the highland in fine condition for arress. It has upon it a good dwelling house and all other necessary improvements. Any one wishing to do so, can purchase the rate in its present situation, with the crops, and stock of every configure. The terms will be such as to suit the most fastidious.

S. S. ROYSTER, Agent,

Say 17 [3-t1] For David Royster.

Carriages, Bircuches, Buggies and Sulkies. call subscriber has, at his new shop, just finished, on Market stoot, near Scabrook's Warchouse, Carriages, Burouches, Bug-es and Sutkies, new and second hand, of his own manufacture, all in he will sell as low as such articles can be bought in this warranted of the best workmanship and materials. Hiving moved my shop from the old stand on Governor's to the shove-named place, I am now prepared to execute work of all kinds, and all repairing done in the best manner,

time and most reasonable terms.

[3—6t] MICAJAH MANGUM. Todegar Rolling Mills and Foundry, Richmond, Va. E Tredegar Iron Company has leave to inform the public that heir Rolling Mill and Forge are now in complete operation, and are prepared to execute, at the shortest notice, orders for every puton of bar Iron, wither hammered or rolled, embracing Flat Iron from 58 to 12 inches wide cat Iron from 5 8 to 12 inches wide flound and square, 3-16 to 4 do do floups, 3-1to 21-2 land, 2 to 6

Spitoing Plates for railroads, out and panched to order; rail-spitoing Plates for railroads, out and panched to order; rail-

iron do.
Ironaccion with their Rolling Mill and Forge, the Tredegar from an acceptance of their particular and their Rolling Mill and Forge, the Tredegar from an Brass Foundry, Smithman Machine Shop. In this department of their business, they appeared to furnish all descriptions of Custings for railroads, a baring, and other purposes, and to have the same fitted up in the star of their particular and stifful articans that could be obtained.

Here entire confidence in their ability to serve the public upon a posterns and with as and work as any similar establishment and with star of respections solicit a share of their patronage.

FRANCIS B. DEANE, Jr.,

Nay 17 [3-41] President Tredegar Iron Company.

TO CONTRACTORS.

James River and Kanarcha Company.

PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Company in Richmod, on the 7th June next, for building a lock, near Ministick, from the Carol into the River, opposite Reins's Island. The Lock of the one of stone with wooden steeting, similar to the Locks of the one of stone with wooden steeting, similar to the Locks of the one discription on the line of the Canal, a plan and specification of which may be seen at the office of the Company.

B. WRIGHT, Chief Engineer.

3-17Je

Notific—A gentleman, who has had several years experience as a Teacher, desires to obtain employment in an Academy of School. He is qualified to teach the Greek, Latin, French, Spanish at Englan languages, (the three latter of which he speaks fluentially all and a complete course of Mathematics, both pure and mixed Matal Philosophy, Chetristry, &c. Ample testimonials of his refileheracter, qualification, &c., will be given. Letters address catof. G., Richmond, Vuginia, will meet with prompt attention.

Navi?

3—tf PARTNERSHIP .- The subscribers respectfully inform their

PARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers respectfully more than the pharty friends that the g have associated themselves under the of MVER ANSEL C.O., for the purpose of transacting a cold Commission Business, and hope, by their strict attention, the a share of the public patronage.

MYER ANSEL,

CHARLES W. BLANTON,

Uposite the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Raifro-Depot.

E. N. B.—Libera' advances will always be made on Produce.

E. J. 7 Catheritand's Panoramas of Jerusalem and Thebes.

E Paveramas are no t, New York, corner of Prince and Mercer streets, Broadway, + Niblo's Gar. en. The Panorama of Jarusalam is a splendid painting, of the largest s, covering a surface of ten thousand square feet, painted from sings taken by Mr. Catherwood in 1834. Panotan of Thebes, in Egypt, painted likewise from Mr. ranged drawing, is superior, as a work of art, to any Panotare axistical. use are brilliantly illuminated every evening by up-

Lof 20) gus hights, and explanations of the pictures given in accoon, afterne a, and at half past 8 in the evening returne on Jerus them and Theebes will be delivered by Mr. Ca-sond every evening at half-past 8 o'clock, commencing with Open from 2 in the morning till half-past 9 in the evening. Admit-me 22 cent, to each Panorams. Books of description 12 1.2

LANCASTER, DENBY & CO. Commission Merchants, offer for Sale in Store, 150 Hol, New Orleans and Porto Rico Sugars

100 hole and 100 tierces and barrels Anakapis Molasses
These Loristina Loui Sugar, "family" Theres Lordding Loaf Sugar, "family"
Fit bale Clarified Sugar
190 are Laguera and Hawna Coffee
250 boxes Suap and Candles
350 arek Liverpool Ground Salt
150 900 Hawna Cig-rs, port superior
150 000 Hawna Cig-rs, port superior
150 bale Coffee, selected for this market
150 mekages Louisiana Louf and Clarified Sugars, comprising
150 hade Cincinnati cured Bacon
150 had Stock Ale, Fead & Soss.

Will Stock Ale, Egad & Sons.

PENITENTIARY MANUFACTURES, &c. THE undersigned informs the patrons of this institution, and the tinty Store, on the cross street leading from the Main

at the Pentientrity Store, on the cross street leading from the Main is May's Bridge, articles usually manufactured at the institution, reassing in part of the following, viz:

Kerseys and Satistics, neavy for negro clothing, fine do., Jonns, Ludseys, Flatte, Cotton Osnaburgs, Bluo Domestics, single and dable awes, figs and Begging, &c., heavy plantation Brogues and Soes, also fine Shees and Boots, Harness of all kinds, Wagons, Cutt. Drays, Coul Cars, Railroad dos, Wheelbarrows of all descripton, Carting Knives, Whent Fans of the most approved construction, Rating Knives, Whent Fans of the most approved construction, florigerators, Safes, Warlobes, Nails and Spikes of different seas. Agricultural Implements of all kinds, Ten's and other equipage accessity for persons moving, and many articles required by Carloud and Chant Contractors; all of which are purely domestic both in manufacture and material. Care is taken in the manufacture of them, and in quality and price, he is certain that they may faith compete with any articles of the kind in market. Any article that may not be on hand, and which is manufactured at the institution will be a supplied to a supplied the supplied to order.

In addition to my stock of Pentitentiary manufactures. Infer for

In addition to my stock of Ponitentiary manufactures, I offer for the the following, viz: the larger pertion of which are on conder, banding and hoop Iron Nati rods or all sizes

Leather, a general assortment 

es, martingales, heads and reins

Sadles, martingules, heads and reins
Stidle leathers, Saddle Bags
Conton and worsted girths, cirsingles, &c.
Wips of all sizes; consisting of carriage, gig, sulkey, wagon,
chi and fiding whips; some of them very superior
Erocache, sniky and gig Harness, &c.
Travellin; Transk, &c., à complete assortment, embracing every
Ero and pattern, made in the most modern style; also, a supply
of carpet Travelling Bags, Valices, &c., &c., &c.
Merchants and others purchasing will find the above goods unterplicable in racce and QUALITY.

Mat J. G. WATSON.
Mat J. G. WATSON.

Notice to my late Clients.

Notice to my late Clients of the Supreme Court of Appeals, to which I was elected by the General Assembly during the late Winter, precluding my further attention to my professional bosiness, I have confided it to the care of my friend, James Lipos, Eyn, and my son, Robert C. Stapard. Both of them will client to that in the Court of Appeals, and my son will attend to that in the Court of Appeals, and my son will attend to that in the Court of Appeals, and my son will attend to the my late. To obviate the necessity of future correspondence on the object, I deem it proper to give the notice of it in this form.

In cases in which the fees have been fully paid, no further fee will be required—and in those in which the fees are dee in whole with a part, they will be paid to my successors. At their request, I take that where the fee is wholly unpaid, and the Clicat desires to emplay other counsel, they will be paid to my successors. At their request, I take that where the fee is wholly unpaid, and the Clicat desires to emplay other counsel, they will be they will be fore the next session of the Court of Appeals in this place, the lat of November next, inform them, or one of them, of the purpose of employing other counsel.

Portering to say any thing respecting the services that my into Client may expect from my son, and referring them to information they may obtain on that subject from other sources, I with equal pleasure and confidence state, that those they may expect from the Lients, acquirements, and industry of Mr. Lyons, will leave them to cause to reget the loss of mine.

ROBERT STANARD.

NOTICE.—Was committed to the Jail of this county, on the 19th of Mirch last, as a Runaway, a negro Woman, who calls hereif JOANNA MEADE, and represents herself as free. Said woman is the feet one and three-quarter inches high, not very black; has a see feet one and three-quarter inches high, not very black; has a see feet one and three-quarter inches high, not very black; has a see on her left arm, just below her elbow, occasioned by a bern, and another sear just over the corner of the left eye—2nd ware, when committed, an old calico frock; and appears to be believed in an experience of and 25 years of age. The owner of said negro is hereby housed of an aid confinement, and requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, else she will be dealt with as the law directs.

IRA L. BOWLES, May 3, 1839.

Twenty Fire Dullars Reward.

The Lock broken and stolen from my stable, on the night of the 4th of May, 1839, in the county of Orange, between the Courthouse and Fredericksburg, 9 miles from the Courthouse and 27 from Fredericksburg, my Riding borse. He is a light Sorrel, 5 feet 1 inch high, rides well, has a handsome bowed neck, some white saddle spots on his beck, one hind foot white, a dark spot on one thigh larger than a man's hand, and one cyclash bit off by a mule when a cott. I believe it is his right cyclash that is off, but am not certain. When any person goes in the stable to feed him, he appears to have a disposition to kick or bite. I have refused to take \$200 for him. I will give the shove reward for the horse and thiref, or for the horse alone, if taken out of this State, or a liberal reward, according to the distance and trouble the taker up may have, and pay all reasona-

the distance and trouble the taker up may have, and pay all reaches ble expenses.

May 10

1—ti ROWION, Winner of the Great St. Leger.

"THIS celebrated imported Race Horse and Stallion, will cover mares at my stables, Charlotte Court-bouse, Virginia, the ensuing season, at \$75 the season, and \$150 insurance, with a dollar to the groom, in all cases. He is an inimitably beautiful and highly formed therse, in high vigor, remarkably linely—a facetheamt, without white, failly five feet two inches high, and for correct proportions and elegance of form, carriage and action, he has no saperior—Mares will be well fed and attended to, at 31 cents per day; but I will not be responsible for accidents or escapes.

As a Race Horse, knowton was equal to any horse that ever appeared on the English turf, and in the opinion of many capital and disinterested judges, he never had his equal, except friam. Mr. Sam. Chilmey, the univalled Jockey, considered the best judge in England, asserts boldly, that he was the best Race Horse, especially at 4 miles, he ever rode or handled, and, in this opinion, his botter, william Chilmey, Howe, the Scotts, and many of the best judges, riders and trainers, fully concurred. He won the largest and best St. Leger on record, 97 subscribers, beating Voltaire, Sir Hereules, and to others, and a large number of other races, and proved himself as gued at 4 miles, under heavy weights, as any other distance.

When 3 and 4 years old, he may not bester at all, winning the St.

When 3 and 4 years old, he was not beaten at all, winning the St. Leger, and taking "the front situation at a very tremendous severe pace, unswering the whip at last with promptitude and truth, without being headed." Eng. Sport. Mag. He was beaten only once, when 5 years old, by The Saddler, whom he subsequently beat twice easily, and this year he beat as fine a field of 4 mile horses at Doncaster, in

and this year he bent as fine a field of 4 mile horses at Donaster, in capital style and time, as ever started, making play throughout, and benting Medoro. Stotforth, Laurel, Jenny Mills and Don Pedro.—When 5 years old, he won one-third of the great subscription at York, 13 subscribers, 2 miles, carrying 129 lhs, in the supercedented time of 3 miantes, 32 seconds, beating Windelife and several others. At six years old, he won the Ostlands at Ascot, beating Lucetta, The Saddler, Varia, and a large field; and two days niter, he made a dead heat with the celebrated Camarine, beating the Saddler for the Cup, 12 subscribers, actually carrying 19 lbs. more than the mate, and most people though the won? The English Sport. Magremarks, "as it was, every one will allow, that Rowton's performances here entitle him to a nicke among the very first Race Herse this country ever sure."

The Eng. Sport. Magazines declare his speed as "strert, destruc-tive, very tremendous;" and well they might, since he run 2 miles with 122 hs. in 3 minutes, 32 seconds, and assure us "all Routon's races show him to be an honest stout Horse, with his heart all steel." His colts have been tried in England, and have shown the best speed and game, ocarly all have won, and some have not been beaten at all. They, have already met and vacquished the get of Sulan, Emilius, Velecipede, Voltaire, Whisker, Patisan, Reveller, Mu-ley, Action, The Colonel, and all the best English Stallions of the day. For their trial, Ib-lieve his colts have run as well as the cults of any horse in England, where they are selling at higher prices than any other colts. In point of form, beauty and promise, none ever fooled in the United States can surpass kowton's, for the last two scasons.

sensons.

Rowton was got by Ossian, his dam Catherina by Woful, (own brother to Whisker and Whalebone;) Landscape by Rubens; Iris by Brush; Herod, Doctor's Sister, &c. His grand dam won the Oaks with his dam in her beily! Ossian, one of the best Horses ever forled, was got by Camillus, Rufer mate, Treecreeper by Woodpecker, Trentham, Cunegonde, &c. Camillus was by the unconquered and invine ble Hambleton, and out of Fatti by Pacolet, Atanta by Matchem. His pedigree is remarkably rich and fashionable lanta by Matchem. His pedigree is remarkably rich and fashionable for both speed and bottom, being closely allied to all the best increes, as Herod, Matchem, Eclipse, Waxy, and of late years, to Camarine, Queen of Trumps, Bay Middleton, Plenspotentiary and Elias and many others. For particulars see my handbills.

WYATT CARDWELL.

P. S. Mares that have failed to the Stallions heretofore kept by r. S. Mares that nave dates to a Stations accessore sept up we, will be insured at \$100; and any gratteman becoming responsible for 10 mares, and actually collecting and paying over to me the amount, shall be charged only \$50 for each mare. Good and extensive pasturage, and the board of Servants sent with the mares, furnished gratis; but the servants are to be subject to my entire control and management.

WYATT CARDWELL. trol and management.

NOTICE — All persons now having claims against my wife, who was Ann W. Jones, now Ann W. Nuckols, are requested to come forward, that due atrangements may be made for payment — I also foreward any person or persons from crediting her, or trading with her in any way whatever on my responsibility, as I will not pay for any of her transactions hereafter. I also foreward may person from harboring her under the penalty of the law. I do this on account of my wife having refused to live with me any longer.

May 10 [1—w4w] NATH'L NUCKOLS. N CHANCERY-VIRGINIA .- At a Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery held for the county of Charlotte, April 19th,

1839: Martha C. Gilliam, Administratriz de bonis non with the will an-nexed of Allen Gilliam, dec., Plaintiff:

against, William T. Gilliam, Administrator of Jacob Mosby, dec., Juck M. Gilliam, James Moody and Amey his wife, John H. Gilliam and Martha his wife, Robert Gilliam, and Stephen Gilliam, Defendants:

M. Gilliam, James Moody and Amey his wife, John H. Gilliam and Martha his wife, Robert Gilliam, and Stephen Gilliam.

This cause in which the plaintiff appears to have proceeded against the defendants, Jack M. Gilliam, and Robert Gilliam who are out of this Commonwealth in the mode prescribed by law, for proceeding against non a resident defendants, and as to whom the Court doth take the bill for confessed, came on this day to be heard on the bills, an swers of the other defendants, and as to whom the Court doth take the bill for confessed, came on this day to be heard on the bills, an swers of the other defendants, examinations of witnesses and exhibits, and was argued by Counsel. On consideration, whereof, the Court, v ithout deciding whether the contract of the 5th of Feb., 1805, between Jacob Mosby, dec., of the one eart, and Allen Gilliam dec., of the other part, created 227 lich in favor of said Allen Gilliam on the land in the proceedings mentioned for the sums now claimed by the plaintiff or any part thereof, doth adjudge, order and decree, that Commissioner Morton do take an account between the plaintiff and Win. T. Gilliam, administrator of Jacob Mosby, dec., precenting two views thereof—In the first, taking the said contract as the basis of the account, and charging the administrator of said Mosby with all debts due to the said Allen Gilliam at the date of the contract, and all subsequent advancements, and allowing the said administrator of the said Allen Gilliam, her son Robert, and the two old negroes in the contract named, from the time they severally left the house of the said Allen Gilliam, her son Robert, and the two old negroes in the contract on the proceedings mentioned, from the date of the said Allen Gilliam, with a fair annual rent of the land in the proceedings mentioned, from the date of the said administrator of solve with any debt or debts due the said Allen Gilliam, dec., or died—and in the second, charging the said administrator of Alosby with any debt or debts due by the said Mosby Jucob Mosby in his lifetime, either by the said Allen Gilliam, dec., or by his representatives since his death, and charging the said according to the said state of Mosby also with a reasonable price for the board of the said Jacob Mosby, his sister Gilliam, her son, Robert, and the two old negroes in the contract named, so long as they were severally boarded by the said Allen Gilliam or his representatives, which said accounts the said commissioner is directed to report to this court, with any matter specially stated, deemed pertinent by himself, or required to be so stated by any of the parties.

Copy—Teste,
WINSLOW ROBINSON, C.

The parties to the foregoing decree will take notice, that I will attend at my office at Charlotte Court-house on Wednesday, the 26th day of June next, at II o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of taking the accounts required by the said decree, at which time and place the parties are required to attend, with their papers, vouchers and evidence, &c., &c.

JOHN MORTON, M. C.
May 17

3-w4w

N CHANCERY-VIRGINIA.-Brekingham Circuit Superior Court, April term, 1839. David Patteson,

N CHANCERY—VIRGINA.—Beckingham Citcuit Court, April term, 1859.

David Patteson,

against

Robert Irving, William J. Robertam and Peter Walker, late merchants and pattners, trading under the style and firm of Irving, Robertson & Co., Daniel Warwick, Reuben B. Patteson, in his own right, and as trustee for Robert Irving, and as executor of David Patteson, dec., Walter L. Fontaine, James Powell in his own right and as administrator de bonis non; with the will annexed, of Chas.

Deane, Sco., and F. B. Deane, Jr., they severally have leave to file their answers, which is accordingly done; to which the plaintiff, by counsel, replied generally, the subponas which issued on the amended and original bill, bearing date the 37th September, 1837, and lat January, 1838, and the 12th of April, 1838, being returned executed on the defendants, James Powell, Daniel Warwick, William J. Robertson, Robert Irving, and more than four months having elapsed, as well since the return days of the said subpensa, as since the filing of the amended and original bill, and they still failing to appear and file their answers. On the motion of the plaintiff, by counsel, the court doth take the original and amended bill for confessed as against the defendants, Powell and Robertson, and the forested as against the defendants, and against whom the plaintiff appears to have proceeded in the months of the plaintiff, by counsel, the court doth take the original and amended bills for confessed, as segisst those defendants, thereupon, by cousent of the parties, by their counsel, this cause came on to be health of the plaintiff, by counsel, the court doth take the original and amended bills for confessed, as segisst those defendants, thereupon, by cousent of the parties, by their counsel, this cause came on to be health of the parties, by their counsel, this cause came on to be health of the parties, by their counsel, the cause chewen the parties, doth adjudge, order and decree, that the cause between the parties, and of the trust fund thereby created

pounded to him by the plaintin, touthing the saint fruit lines and the claims that may be asserted against it.

A Copy—Test,

Commissioner's Office, as Buckingham C. H., 29th April, 1839.

The parties concerned in the above decree, will take notice, that I have appointed Thursday, the 6th day of June next, for their stendance at my office, at Buckingham C., H., on which day, by 10 tendance at my office, at Buckingham C., H., on which day, by 10 o'clock, A. M., they are notified to attend with their accounts, and o'clock, A. M., they are notified to attend with their accounts, and the evidence necessary to enable me to perform the duties required the vidence necessary to enable me to perform the May Com.

By the foregoing order of court.

ROBT. SHAW, Com.

May 3

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

Red Sulphur Springs, Va.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Boarding Establishment, at this place, is now prepared for the reception of Visitors, of which notice is given thus early, in reply to inquiries from various sections of the United States. The improvements having been largely extended since last season, and outcommon pains having been taken, not only to correct any defects or abuses, which may have crapt in from inefficient management, or other causes, but also, to introduce every possible improvement for securing the comforts of the guests, whether in pursuit of health or pleusure, the undersigned cannot hesitate to promise that the accommodations shall qual those of any other establishment within the State. Ample supplies of all kinds are provided; and notwithstanding the great scarcity of provender in this country, an abundance has been secured. Mr. A. Gibson, assisted by Mr. R. Johnson and Mr. Weekes, will be entrusted with the management—all of whom are advantageously known to the Public. The best cooks, haker, servants, &c., have been selected from Philadelphia, Washington and Richmond.

The Bathing establishment will be remodelled and arranged so as to supply the demand for Baths of any temperature desired. The water is conducted from the Mineral Spring, and yields a copious annuly.

supply.

The virtues of the Red Sulphur water may be hest ascertained.

The virtues of the Red Sulphur water may be hest ascertained. The virtues of the Red Suppair water may be nest ascertained from the numerous invalids who have derived benefit from their use, and from the publications, at different times, made by disinterested persons. The following extracts are taken from a pumphiet published by the lancasted Dr. II. Hunt of Washington, who finally became a victim to his zeal, after having acquired an enviable fame

in his profession:
"The Red Sulphur Springs is situated in Intitude 37 deg. 37s. in "The Red Sulphur Springs is situated in increase of the same Monroa county, Virginia, shout 20 miles South-west of Union Which is the sent of Government for the county.
"During my visit to the Red Sulphur, every day was devoted to the investigation of the various diseases which afflicted the visitors at that place, noting perticularly the effect of the water in the different diseases.

"The Red Sulphur water is decidedly sedative in its offects. It subdues chronic inflammation, tranquilizes irritation, and reduces the frequency of the pulse in the most astonishing manner. It has been considered peculiarly adapted to the cure of pulmonary disbeen considered peculiarly adapted to the cure of pulmonary diseases, and it is true, that it has a more beneficial influence in most cases of this disease, but its good effects equally extend to all cases of subacute inflammation, whether scated in the stomach, liver, spleen, intestines, kidueys, bladder, and most particularly in the nuccus membrane.

"In fact, Nature never yet gave to man, a remedy, capable of more extensive application, nor better calculated to relieve a larger class of diseases."

WM. BURKE, Proprietor.

May 10

N CHANCERY-VIRGINIA -At a Circuit Superior Court

Law and Chancer, sitting in Chancery, continued and held for the county of Cumberland, at the Courthouse of said county, pursu-ant to adjournment, on Friday, the 29th day of March, 1839: Heavy P. Irving and Codington Carrington, Anthony A. Walton, and James Sotphin, and Andrew Sweeny, Plaintiffs: negatives Anthony A. Walton and James Sutphin, James J Binford, James

G. Brooks, and Richard Jones, James M. Ratcliffe and Themas H. Walton, Defendants. Walton, Defendants.

This day this cause came on to be heard, on the bill, answers and This day his cause came on to be heard, on the bith, answers and chibits, and the former orders in this cause, and was argued by counsel. Whereupon, it appearing to the court that the order made in this cause, on the day of , in the year , had not been executed, and it also appearing to the court that the trustees should have an opportunity of ascertaining who are the creditors of Suphin and Walton, interested in the subject conveyed to them by the deed of trust in the proceedings mentioned, it is ordered and decreed, that the plaintiffs do render an account before the commissioner of the United States, with the exception of the belong to the United States, with the exception of the belong to the United States, with the exception of the belong to the United States, with the exception of the belong to the United States, with the exception of the belong to the United States, with the exception of the belong to the United States, with the exception of the belong to the United States, with the exception of the belong to the United States, with the exception of the belong to the United States, with the exception of the belong to the United States, with the exception of the belong time of the countries and the care of the Conduct the sale, with the exception of the belong time in the exception of the belong tin this court of all the funds in their hands, and which at any time have this court of all the funds in their hands, and which at any time have come to their possession, specifying the nature and kind, whether of preperty, money, bonds or other debts, or contracts, and the situation of the same, the time of making the account; and its forther ordered that the same Commissioner take and state an account of all the debts of every kind, which were due by the said Suphina Walton, whether due on accounts of their joint milling business, or payment in their other mercantile transactions at the time of the date of said deed; and to enable the said Commissioner to execute the date of said deed; and to enable the said Commissioner to execute the date of said deed; and to enable the said Commissioner to execute the day of the acceptance of a bid by the agent, in default of which the land will be again offered, and no future bid will be received from the person making default of payment. No bid for a lot will be received after 4 p. m. of the day of the account of all the debts of the day appointed to the day of the acceptance of a bid by the agent, in default of which the land will be received from the person making default of payment. No bid for a lot will be received after 4 p. m. of the day preciously this portion of this order, the Plaintiff are directed to exhibit the books of said Sutphin & Walton, and the Commissioner is directed for the time and place, when he will proceed to take the account in this cause, requiring all the creditors aforesaid of said Sutphin & Walton, to appear in person or by agent, and make known and establish their debts respectively; which publication shall be made sixty days previously to taking said account, and the same Commissioner is directed to report all other matters which may be required by the parties, or decomed pertinent by him self.

A Copy—Teste.

B. B. WOODSON, D. C. C. C. L. C. C. C.

The parties interested in the foregoing decree will take notice, that I have appointed Monday, the 1st day of July next, for the purpose of commencing the account thereby required, when the parties will attend at my office, (half mile below Cumberland Courthbouse,) with their papers, &c., telative to the subject aforesaid.

III.Z. FORD,

Comm'r for the C. S. C. of L. and C. for C. C.

April 19

form the habits and characters of the youth to su will reader them useful and respectable members of society. And parents and guardians are hereby assured that no youth will be permitted to remain connected with the school a single day, whose course indicates that he is deriving no benefit from his connection with us, or who is exerting an injurious influence on the little community of which he is a member. Terms and vacations as hereto-For Board

Tuition
for the term of 4 months, to be paid in advance. Some additional
boarders will be taken in my family if desired. No deduction will
be made for the absence of the pupil unless occasioned by sickness.
Books and stationary furnished at a small advance on the Richmond
prices. Address Langhorne's Post Office, Cumberland.
WM. N. PAGE.

Those who may feel any interest on the subject, I take the liberty of referring to Messrs. Wm. M. Thornton, C. H. Herrison, P. A. Bolling, John Miller, Allen Wilson, Daniel A. Wilson, Rev. J. Kirkpatrick, J. W. Crowder of Cemberland, Wm. S. Dance of Powhatan, Henry Midison and Allen S. Fieshman of Cherlotte, and numerous other grathermen in this and the adjoining counties, whose sons have been under my instruction.

W. N. P.
May 10

Brandpeine Springs Hotel, near Wilmington, Delaware.

J AMES M. SANDERSON, son and partner of the proprietor of
the Marchants' Hotel, Philadelphia, respectfully informs his
friends and the public, that he has taken the above establishment,
which he intends opening, for the reception of company, on or about

the idth June next.

This commodicus establishment is built entirely of stone, and has about sixty acres of ground belonging to it—and for purity of air, the medicinal quality of the water, splendid scenery, fine roads, beautiful shady avenues, spacious porticees, and the facility of reaching it from all points, it stands unequalled.

Since last summer many additions and improvements have been made, among others, will be found quoit grounds, target grounds, apparatus for pigeon shooting, ten pin alleys, billiard tables, bathing establishments, extensive stabling, and a plentiful supply of horses and vehicles. A first rate band of music (Hazard's Band) has been engaged, and

A first rate band of music (Hazard's Band) has been enga.cut, and arrangements have been made with an eminent Pianist, who will conduct a series of Concerts.

The choicest wines and liquers will be procured for the table and the kitchen department will be under the direction of an excellent French Cook. In short, no exertions will be spared to render this house the first of its kind in the country.

April 26

115—wt10J

Twenty Dollars Reward. Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living at Cumberland Courthouse, a negro man named JESE, rather below the middle height, of a ginger-cake color, full face, inclined to be fle-sly, with very prominent full eyes, good teeth, about twenty-two or three years old, and remarkably quick in all his motions. Jesse is well acquainted with all the boatmen in the habit of running from Ca Ira and Cartersville to Richmond, and it is highly probable, that is either on the River or lurking about Richmond. The above reward will be paid to any person who will confine him any Jail in the State so that I get him again. FRANCES H. JAMES.

May 17

WASHINGTON HOTEL, Richmond, Virginia WASHINGTON HOTEL, Richmond, Virginia.

WITH regard to location and comfort, particularly in warm weather, this House is considered to be the best in the city.

During the recess of the Legislature, travellers may always find good accommodation, with my best exertious to please. Charges, in future, below the present towers rates.

Comfortable rooms reserved in the private parts of the tavers to receive travelling families. Good stubles, well supplied with the best provender.

May 17

May 17

3-w3w

Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railrond Co. ...
HE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 27th day

of May next, at half past 10 o'clock, at the Office of the April 26

Managers' Office, Richmond, Fa Splendid Scheme for the 15th June, 1839. \$75,000. nd fourteen drawn numbers Alexandria Lottery,

Class No. 4, for 1839 To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C , on Saturday, 15th June, 1839. SPLENDID SCHEME 2 Prizes of Splendid Prizo of \$75,000 15 000 do 6.000 do GOU 4 000

100

3 500 | 100 do

Besides prizes of \$180-\$160-\$150-\$140-\$130-\$120-\$100-\$75-\$60-\$50-\$40 and \$20.

14 Drawn Numbers out of 78. Tickets only \$20-Halves \$10-Quarters \$5-Eighths

\$2 50. Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets do 26 Half do do 26 Quarter do 60 Do 26 Eighth do Do do 20 Eguna or Certificates of the ball of the big toe to the extremities thin and flat, ackages in the above Splendid Lottery, will receive the &c." [1-w4w] May 10 Packages in the above Splendid Lottery, will receive the most prompt attention, and those who order from us, may rely upon having the drawing sent them immediate-

is over. Send orders early, and address
D. S. GREGORY & CO, Managers, ly after it is over. Richmond, Va. Public sale of the Meadsville Mills.

N conformity with a decree of the Circuit Superior Court, held for the county of Halifax, on the 11th day of April, 1839, I shall sell on the premises, in the town of Meadsville, on the 1st day of June next, (if fair if not on the next fair day.) that very desirable property belonging to the late concern of James Adkisson & Co. and known as the Meadsville Mills.

This is one of the most eligible mill sites in the State of Virginia, situated at the foot of the great falls of Ba nister, in the heart of a country proverbially productive of corn and wheat, with fall enough and water enough for every species of manufacture—substantial and spacious buildings, filled with new and durable machinery -all recommend it strongly to the attention of the jud cious capitalist.

On the premises are first, a large brick fire proof Mill House, with two pair of five foot Borrs, (and room enough in the building for two additional pairs) with the most complete machinery for the manufacturing of flour.
Second, a separate spacious Mill House, containing three pair of stones, and used as a custom Mill for grind

ing the wheat and corn of the neighborhood. Third, a Plaister Mill, separate and distinct from the other Mills, and in fine condition.

Fourth, a Cotton Machine. Fifth, a Saw Mill.

Sixth, a Miller's House and Office.

Attuched to the premises are 30 acres of Land, lying in both sides of the river. It is believed that no one will bid for this property without a thorough and critical examination of such an examination is respectfully invited. Mr James Adkisson, living on the premises, will show the property to such as may call on him for the purpose. The sale is without reserve. The terms, one, two and

three years-bond to bear interest from the date, with personal security, and a deed of trust on the property. WILLIAM H. CLARK, Commissioner. April 30

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that scaled proposals will be received at Chicago, Illinois, for the sale of all the southwest fractional quarter of section ten, at the mouth of Chicago river, on Lake Michigan, recently claimed as a pre-emption right by J. B. Beaubien, and decided by the Supreme Court of the United States to belong to the United States, with the exception of the

first Monday in June next, and authorized to open and accept them. Payment in full will be required on the

notice will be given of the day on which the bids for each lot will be opened, so that a portion of the bids may be decided on each day of sale.

Persons wishing to purchose more than one lot must file a separate bid for each lot, and designate the lot on the back of each sealed proposal.

All purchases must be made with the understanding that the United States will not prosecute, or permit to be prosecuted in their name, a private individual for re-moving within forty days any fixtures which he may own, situated upon the land; and in case a lot shall be purchased by the owners of substantial improvements OUMBERLAND ACADEMY.—The sixth session of this school will commence on the 1st June, and close on the 1sts Friday in September next. The location is remarkably healthy, oncy of accessly stage, which passes daily from Richmood to Lynchturg, and in neighborhood, intelligent and moral, and favored with the regular ministration of the Gespel. It is the object of the subscriber, while attempting to prepare his pupils for the junior class in College, or for the pursuits of life, to inculcate such principles, and to form the labits and characters of the yount to such a standard, as form the labits and characters of the yount to such a standard, as day of sale

Printed blanks, for proposals, will be furnished by the agent, who will exhibit plats of the land to be sold, and give proper certificates of purchase and payment. By direction of the President: April 16 [112-t1June] J. R. POINSETT.

Very Valuable LANDS for Sale.

take this method to notify the public, that they wish to sell the following Tracts of Land, to wit:

One Tract lying on Beaver Island creek, commining 522 acres, of which about 100 acres is bottom land, with a comfortable dwelling-house, and other necessary out-One other Tract adjoining the above, lying immedi-

ately in the Fork of Mayo and Dan rivers, containing 300 acres, of which is 166 acres of bottom land, with a comfortable dwelling house and convenient out-houses, adjoining the Town of Madison, which is one of the most commercial and enterprising villages in the Upper coun-

One other Tract lying on Dan river and Beaver Island creek, containing about 350 acres, a large portion of which is bottom land, and with good improvements. Two other Tracts lying on Mayo river, containing 750 acres well improved, and has on it grist and saw mill,

the site of which is equal to any in the State. One other Tract lying on Beaver Island creek, con taining 600 acres.

One other Tract containing about 400 acres, lying on Beaver Island creek, with a very comfortable two story house just finished, and other convenient out houses. other Tract containing between 13 and 1460 acres, upon which are several improvements, and could be di-vided so as to suit several purchasers, lying on Dan river, and bounded by said river on the North west nearly two miles; supposed to be about 200 acres of bottom land, and has on it a dwelling house 64 feet long, and 20 feet wide, together with all other necessary out-houses
Also, 6 or 8 half acre Lots in the Town of Madison,

part of which are well improved. The most of the above Tracts of Land are joining each other, and are situated in the county of Rocking ham and State of North Carolina, and in the immediate neighborhood of the Town of Madison.

Also, two other Tracts, known by the name of Allen's Delight, one part of which is in Rockingham, and the remainder in Stokes county, containing about 650 acres, bounded on the South east by Dan river, for about two miles; has about 200 acres of bottom land; it has also a good site for a mill. It is situated so as to suit either one

two purchasers. The above Tracts of Land are in a very healthy sec tion of country, all being well watered, with a plenty of good wood land, and the soil is suitably adapted to the thure of tobacco and grain of every description.

The undersigned being determined to sell, earnestly solicit those who may wish to purchas- in this part of the country, to come and examine for themselves. RICHARD WALL

WILLIAM FERREL 92-3m By the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

A PROCLAMATION.

HEREAS it has been represented to me upon the authority of the Coroner of Clarke county, that a characteristic of the county is that a county is the county of the county is the county of the county of the county of the county is the county of the coun murder was perpetrated in that county on the 3d ultimo upon William H. Harvie, by a negro man slave, named FREDERICK, the property of Wm. Wiley, who immediately fled and is now going at large: Now, therefore, I., David Campbell, Governor of the said Commonwealth, have thought proper to issue this proclamation, offering a reward of One Hundred Dollars to any person or persons who will apprehend and secure in the jail of Clorke county, the said slave Frederick; and, I do moreover require all officers, both civil and military, and request the good citizens of this Commonwealth to use their best exer-

dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand as Governor, and under [SEAL.] the lesser scal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this 7th day of May, 1889.

DAVID CAMPBELL. Description of Frederick -" He is an Indian colored

tions to apprehend the said Frederick, that he may be

mulatto, low in stature, not more than five feet in height; supposed to be between thirty-five and forty years of age, large broad teeth in front with gaps between them-face wrinkles very much when smiling or laughing, hair black and inclined to be woolly-eyes very black, with a fierce expression-confidential look-when spoken to rather complaisant than other otherwise-stout of body for his height, small legs, prominent ankle joints, his feet inclining outwards—heels very sharp—his feet from

TIMBER! TIMBER!!-The highest prices given for Billet Timber and Hoop Poles, deliverable at the J. G. WATSON.

POLITICS.

FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1889.

MAINE QUESTION ABROAD. We find the following articles on the Boundary ques tion, in Galignani's Messenger of the 20th March and 12th April. From the ability with which they are expressed, and their admirable tone and temper, as well as from the accurate information they contain, we should judge them to be from the hand of Gen. Cass They cannot fail to be useful abroad, and will not be unaccept. able to our readers, as evidences that proper efforts will not be wanting to enlighten public opinion in Europe, where, as yet, the subject seems to be but little understood .- Globe.

(From Galignani's (Paris) Messenger.)
THE BOUNDARY QUESTION:

We have received the following communication from correspondent, evidently acquainted with the details of the subject:

In the discussion in the English papers, concerning the existing dispute respecting the boundary between the State of Maine and the Province of New Brunswick, I observe a very undeserved reproach cast upon the English administration, under whose direction the treaty of Ghent between England and the United States was negotiated in 1814, because this question was not then settled. And observe Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons has been led into a similar error, when he speaks of this difference having existed ever since the peace of 1763. Now, Mr. Editor, there is in this a historical error, which it may be well to correct. This claim on the part of the Province of New Brunswick did not exist in 1814, and no traces of it can be found until some years ofter that period. No one then imagined that Great Britain had the slightest claim to the country intervening between Halifax and Quebec which now forms the subject of dispute. In proof of

this, I shall produce the most irrefragable evidence.
In a despatch from the American commissioners to their Government, dated Ghent, August 19, 1814, and to be found in the "American State Papers," they say, while stating the demands of the British commissioners, that the latter demanded, among other things:

"A direct communication from Halifax and the Province of New Brunswick to Quebec, to be secured to Great Britain. In answer to our question, in what manner this was to be effected, we were told it must be done by a cession to Great Britain of that portion of the district of Maine (in the State of Massachusetts) which intervenes between New Brunswick and Quebec, and prevents that direct communication "

The note of the British commissioners making this demand was addressed to the American co and dated the same day, August 14, 1814 In it they

"If this can be effected, there will then remain for discussion the arrangement of the North-western houndary, between Lake Superior and the Mississippi, the free navigation of that river, and such a variation of that frontier us may secure a direct communication between Halifax and Quebec.' This note was signed, HENRY GOLBOURN,

WILLIAM ADAMS

In 1814, therefore, this claim was unknown, and a direct communication between Halifax and Quebec was sought by a variation of the line of frontier, and as a matter of "adjustment," and not as a question of right.

I have great faith in the rectitude of the English Government and nation, and I am satisfied it is only necessary for them to examine the question, (heretofore a distant and comparatively insignificant one to them.) to see the justice of the American claim, and to agree with the opinions concerning it by Mr. Buller and Lord Brougham in their places in Parliament, the latter emphatic lly observing - "We are underitably, clearly and AN AMERICAN. manifestly wrong.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION—The fellowing communication from an American correspondent, the accuracy of whose information we have before had occasion to notice, corrects some importanterrors abroad on this im

biarch 29 h.

portant subject: Mr. Entron: It would be very unreasonable to ask you to devote the columns of your interesting journal to a discussion of the boundary dispute, which threatens such serious consequences between Great Britain and the U. States. I am well aware that your numerous readers, extending as far as the English language ex-tends, have other claims upon you. Still, when you extract from the English papers of the day remarks upon this subject manifestly erroneous, and tending to produce unfortunate results, it may not be incompatible with your general plan to correct them in a very summary mode. The English nation can afford to be just. They have won their way to their present proud eminence by too many glorious feats in every part of the habitable globe, to leave any doubt upon their motives, when upon the dispassionate survey of a claim affecting them, they are disposed to relinquish to truth what they would otherwise adhere to with that to nacity which has so often marked their history. In the discussion in the American Congress upon this subject, there seemed to be a general conviction, that if the English nation could turn their attention from other subjects of more importance to them, and examine this question au fond, the inherent Anglo-Saxon spirit of justice would lead them to decide against their own interest. Whether in this the Americans overrated the strength of their case, is not for me to say. That it must be a very plausible one to say the least of it, is evident from the perfect unani mity which prevails, as well in Congress as among the people, and that, too, in a country where party spirit is so strong, and the freedom of speech and of the press so unchecked, that almost every question is as sure to find opponents as advocates. I confess, Mr. Editor, that I look upon a war between the U.S. and G. Britain as one of the worst calamities which could befal my country, and to be avoided by almost all means short of a sacrifice of national honor. I leave to every liberal minded Englishman to judge whether, with respect to England, there are any advantages to be gained by such a contest which can be weighed in the balance against its injuries, unless indeed, the same motive of honor dictates a contest And believing that a knowledge of the facts would remove this impression. I am the more anxious that they should not be missepresented in the public journals, or, if misrepresented, that they should be cor-

You inserted in the Messenger of Friday, an extract from the Courier, in which, after quoting the clause of the treaty of 1783, defining the boundaries of the United States, the writer proceeds to state, that when this treaty was nego isted, the country now in dispute was un-known, "and on looking at the map, it will be seen that the St. John's river, a river falling into the Bay of Fun-dy, 50 miles within the British territory, makes a very eccentric bend, forming itself a division between the rivers that fall into the St Lawrence, and those that fall into the Atlantic. This circumstance was not known at the time the treaty was concluded, but when it was discovered, the Americans insisted upon it, that the St. John's was one of the rivers falling into the Atlantic, though it will be seen, towards the end of the article, that a clear distinction is made between the Bay of Fundy and the Atlantic Ocean. The spirit of the treaty is clearly in favor of the British reading of it. Its object was to give to Great Britain the territory watered by the rivers falling into the Atlantic Ocean, the Bay of Fundy being entirely enclosed by the British Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick." Now, Mr Editor, this extract from a respectable journal proves conclusively the little attention which has

been paid to this matter, and how deductions are formed, and I might almost say assertions hezorded, in direct opposition to the clearest historical facts. I will quote the description of the contested pairs for the description. description of the contested point from the treaty of 3. The commencement of the line is "From the Northwest angle of Nova Scotia, viz: that angle which was formed by a line drawn due North from the source of St Croix river, to the highlands, along the said high lands which divide those rivers which empty themselves into the ricer St. Lawrence from those which full into the Atlantic Ocean, &c." These lines contain the root of the whole matter. The Courier article supposes the boundary was fixed to accommodate the new relations which grew up at the time, and to give to each power the control of the rivers within its borders, and that this being the object, the spirit of the treaty is clearly with Great Britain. Your readers will probably be not a little surprised, those of them I mean who have not examined the subject, when they are told that this beginning point, being the northwest angle of Nova Scotia, and upon whose true position the whole controversy turns, instead of being established in 1763, to accommo date any new relations, has been a fixed and recognised position in the political geography of America for the last two centuries. It will be recollected that the principle assumed by the Americans, and upon which the treaty of 1783 was negotiated, was, that their Declaration of Independence made them defacto a nation, and that they were entitled to all the country included in their

preceding boundaries.

Their line begins at the northwest angle of Nova Scotia. This point is assumed, as one known and recognised, and the description after naming it, in order more clearly to define it, adds, viz: that angle," etc. Where, then, is this VOLUME XXXVI .-- No. 5.

point referred to in the treaty as pre-existing position, known and recognised in political geography? This is precisely the very question between the two Governments. It is the point described in the charter of James the First, granted in the year 1621 to Sir William Alexander, for the Province of Nova Scotia. The Western boundary is thus described: From the furthest source or spring upon the river Holy Cross or St. Croix, "by an maginary direct line, to be drawn or run through the country, or over the land, to the north, to the first bay, ri-ter, or spring emptying itself into the great river of Cana-da. (the St Lawrence,) thence east, etc. Here it will be seen the line runs north to the first spring, finding its way to the St. Lawrence, and this first spring much have its head in the dividing height of land, or in other words "Highlands" Not the Highlands, claimed by the British construction, which separate the St. Croix from the St. John, and whence a drop of water never finds its way within one hundred miles of the St. Lawrence, but the Highlands which bound the basin of that river, and whose waters flow into it.

After the conquest of Canada, some new boundary arrangements were made by Great Britain for her colonies, and it is obvious that, in making them, reference was had to the previous state of things The proclamation of George III., of October 7, 1763, established the lines of the newly acquired province of Quebec, and de-clared that its Southern boundary should run "along the highlands which divide the waters that empty themselves into the said river St. Luorence from those which fall into the sea!" And why this description? Because this line would strike the Northnestern angle of Nova Scotis, which, as we have seen, was upon those highlands, and because all between such line and the Western line of Nova Scotia, was the territory of Massachusetts, now the State of Maine. The words of the grant of Nova Scotia gave it for a Western boundary, a straight line from the St Croix to the first bay river or spring emptying into the St. Lawrence, and to Quebec, or Lower Capuals at least the control of the straight line of the control of the straight line of the straigh nada, all north of and west of the highlands, which di-vide the waters that empty themselves into the St. Law-rence, from those which fall into the sea; of course, all the intermediate space belonged to Massachusetts.

And in the commission granted in the year 1763 to Montague Wilmot, Governor of Nova Scotia, the same boundary is described : "Across the entrance of the Bay of Fundy to the mouth of the river St Croix, by the said river to its source, and by a line drawn north from thence to the Southern boundary of our colony of Quebec, &c."— And the same language is used in the commission of William Campbell, in 1767, and of Francis Legget, in 1771. And this definition of the boundary of Nova 1771. And this definition of the boundary of Nova.
Scotia was subsequently recognised by act of Parliament
in 1774. In 1784, the province of New Brunswick was established, and Thomas Carleton appointed Governor. In his commission the same boundary terms are used: "On the westward, by the month of the river St. Croix, and by a line drawn due north from thence to the South ern boundary of our province of Quebec, &c." Now did any one ever doubt that this Southern boundary ran upon the high ground bordering the St. Lawrence? When did Canada attempt to extend her Southern boundary within one hundred miles of the sea? In this state of things, the peace of 1783 found the parties, and when the treaty employs the term, the Northwestern angle of Nova Scotia, it appears to me there cannot be a reasonable doubt re-

specting its meaning.

It is admitted on all hands that Mitchell's map was used by the commissioners in framing the treaty of 17c3. This map was published by the direction of "the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations," and was introduced into the conference by the British com-missioners themselves. On that map is indicated a line of highlands, from which the streams flow to the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic, and which does not vary in any part twenty miles from recent surveys, and from the line claimed by the United States; and the maps, I believe, for a long series of years marked this boundary high ground in the same manner. I will enumerate a few: One in 1763, engraved by T. Kitchin for the Annual Register; one in 1769, projected by T. Kitchin, geographer, for Knox's History of the War in America; one in 1765, by J. Polarret, with considerable alterations from D'Anville, &c.; in 1776, by J. Ridge, in 1770, by J. Ridge, in 1770, annexed to W. no., History, in 1771, he Ridge; in 1770, annexed to Wynn's History; in 1771. by Peter Bell; 1772. Peter Ball; 1775, North America &c. published according to act of Parliamen'; 1776, map of Quebec, according to the royal proclamation, by Sayer and Bennet; 1776, general map of the British Northern Colonies in America, from the maps published by the Board of Trade; 1777, from the original materials by Governor Pownall, member of Parliament; 1777 by Wm. Faden. These were before the American Revolution After that event, were the following: In 1784, by Sayer and Bennett; 1783, by J. Dew; 1783, John Wallie; 1783, Samuel Dunn; 1784, Bowles' new map; 1784, Albert and Lotter; 1794, Laurie and Whittle; 1794, a new map 1794, another; 1795, de la Rochette; 1800, Laurie and Whittle; 1814. J. Lodge Not one of these is an Ameri-can map, and all exhibit the boundary as claimed by the

One word, Mr. Editor, respecting the design which is imputed to the Government and people of the United States to get possession of Canada, and I quit the subject. I profess to know something of the policy and views of my country, and I hazard the assertion, in which I think I shall be sustained by every American in Europe, that if every man in England and Canada asked the annexation of the latter to the U. States, the measure would be peremptorily rejected. Have we not just refused the unanimous application of Texas for admission into the Union, and who does not know. that Texas is worth a dozen Canadas? If we are so ambitious of an extension of territory, why reject this splendid offer? No! the policy is so deeply rooted in Europe of enlarging their colunial possessions, that it seems impossible we should get credit for an instance of political forbearance, which is indeed without an example in modern times, but which exhibits the key to our policy upon this sub ject. We bought Florida and Louisiana, because their possession was essential to the prosperity of our origi-nal territory. But beyond this all acquisition cesses, and if the connections between Great Britain and her transatlantic continental dominions is not interrupted until these dominions are coveted by the United States, that connection is destined to endure as long as the most patriotic Englishman can desire.

I leave the subject here, Mr. Editor, repeating the hope that a spirit of justice and forbearance will govern the counsels of the two countries, and that their amicable relations may be uninterrupted.

AN AMERICAN. The North Carolina Standard presents in a strong light the coalition of Whigs and Abolitionists, and shows what a suicidal course the politicians of the South, making war upon the Administration in alliance with North-ern Whiggery, pursue in regard to the constituency

whose support they solicit.— Globe (From the North Carolina Standard.) Abolition Governors and Lieutenant Governors have been elected on the "Whig" ticket. Is this denied? Look at New York, at Connecticut, at Vermont. Look at Massachusetts, where Governor Evere t, a "Whig." nce the defender of Southern rights, stooped to reroke his former doctrines, and humble himself to the views of On the other hand, in no one State, even at the North,

where the Democratic Iriends of Mr. Van Buren have elected their candidate for Governor, is he an Abolitionist; but in fact, the Democratic Governors in the North-ern States are all opposed to the Abolitionists, and has taken an open stand against the Fanatics. This is the case in New Hampshire, Maine, and Pennsylvania; and let it never be forgotten, that the Administration party in the latter State burled Ritner, a "Whig," from his office, because he was a friend of Abolition, my to our Republican Administration. So did Maine, for the same cause, turn out Kent and elect Fairfield in 1838. Do all these things prove nothing? We ask any man of intelligence and candor to answer. Thus much

as to Governors.
We shall now speak of the Legislatures. Have any State Legislatures taken up the subject of Abolition petitions, and insulted the South by sending forth expresions of political opinions that fazor the cause of Abolition? The snewer is in the mouth of every son of the South. Had the public press been silent about it, and the journals of Congress been hid from the view of the people, our own legislative journals would show that Vermont has done it in a manner that provoked the harshest methe dof responding to it. What party had the political control in Vermont? The answer to this is the 'Whigs.'

Another State has "resolved" upon this subject, and riving the help of her encouragement to Abolition, and that State is Massachusetts. Here again the 'Whigs' have the control of the Legislature.

Others have attempted the same thing, but the scheme has been defeated by the Republicans—the Van Buren

men who had the majority in one branch of the Legisla-In the Legislature of Maine, while the Whigs had a in the Light in one House and the Administration in the other, the Whigs passed Abolition resolutions in the

House in which they had the majority, and the Republicans, or Van Buren men, defeated them in that House

in which they had the majority.

In the Legislature of New York, at the session of